Nippon Times

No. 16,693 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1945 [illegible] Price 35 Sen

DIFFICULT TASK AHEAD IN JAPAN, BYRNES WARNS

Japanese Must Be Made to Prefer Peace to War, Secretary of State Avers

On the occasion of the Japanese surrender, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said that the physical disarmament of Japan is now proceeding and "we shall in course of time completely destroy her capacity to wage war by the elimination of her land, sea and air forces, by the destruction of her material and installations and by the removal or destruction of her war industries," according to a Washington dispatch.

Byrnes said the second phase, spiritual disarmament of the people to make them want peace instead of war was in some respects a more difficult task than that of effecting physical disarmament.

Spiritual disarmament, Byrnes explained, would be brought about not by the use of bayonets or issuance of edicts but by the removal of all obstacles such as oppressive laws and practices which in the past have closed the door to truth and have stifled a free development of democracy in Japan.

"We shall have to eliminate ultra-nationalistic and totalitarian teachings in schools and among the people which in the past have made the people accept the military philosophy of their war lords," he said. "We shall take such steps as may be necessary to encourage democratic reforms among the submerged classes, peasants and industrial workers so that they may have voice in their government and eventually, we expect to see emerge in Japan a government broadly based on all elements in population which will be peacefully inclined and which will respect the rights of other nations. We and our allies shall be judges as to whether the government does emerge or will not contribute to peace and the security of the world. We shall judge that the government by its deeds not by its words.

In a statement marking Japan's surrender, ex-Secretary of State Cordell Hull said there never had been any doubt as to the complete victory over Japan in war which was forced upon the Allies by the Japanese war lords.

It is our duty together with our allies to make certain that Japan can never threaten again the peace of the Pacific and of the world just as we are making sure that German aggression will never again threaten peace." Hull added.

Ex-Secretary of State Hull said it also would be the Allied duty to assist the victim countries and the territories of the Pacific area and of Europe to repair the ravages of war and to build toward higher levels of a civilized existence. Hull described the control of the use of the atomic energy as a new and an unchartered task of statesmanship and added, side by side with this is the vital task of restoring and raising to higher levels than ever before the standards of political, social and the economic conduct of the nations and of the individuals.

Former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius and now the American delegate to the United Nations organization said that the surrender of Japan had cleared the way to a just and a lasting peace for all mankind.

He added "we and other United Nations had a foresight to complete the charter of the United Nations organization prior to the day of victory. The United Nations are creating this organization as a means for realizing the aims for which they have fought this war at such a cost of life and treasure."

Stettinius said that the destructive force of modern warfare evidenced by the atomic bomb makes it all too clear that civilization cannot survive another war.

Former Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew said there must be no slackening in the constructive work to which "we are already pledged, the final obliteration of aggressible militarism and the building of the world organization for the maintenance of security and peace.

In times past, the people had said that it was unthinkable, Grew continued, but they had relied too much on prior hopes and impractical dreams only to find their self-assurance rudely shattered. Yet, he said, another war is literally unthinkable for in such a war, "we would have to visualize the wiping out of the great cities and the immense masses of civil populations in the first few hours. War like slavery and torture must go forever."

Grew said the settlement for Japan was just and wisely conceived to "realize the objectives we have in view and have had in view from the beginning of this war."

Koreans in Chungking Establish Government; Personnel Is Revealed

A provisional Korean government was set up in Chungking, according to a Chungking dispatch from Peking relayed by Domei on September 4. However, no mention was made of its future relations with the administrative organs in the areas occupied by the United States and the Soviet Union. The line-up of the provisional government is as follows: Kyu Kin, Chairman; Keishoku Kin, Vice-Cairman; Yokuki Shin, Minister of the Interior; Kiko Sho, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Wankyu Sho, Minister of Finance; Kokutoku Kin, Culture Minister; Kohen Gen, Propaganda Minister; Jyakuzau Kin, Minister of Military Affairs; Heigo Sai, Justice Minister. Besides the cabinet there is a Commission for State Affairs with 14 members and a legislature with 51 representatives.

U.S. WAR LOSSES, COSTS BARED BY AP DISPATCH

Casualties Put at 1,070,819, Expense, $287,181,000,000; Other Figures Given

The European and Pacific wars cost the United States a total of 1,070,819 casualties and $287,181,000,000, according to figures revealed on September 2 in an Associated Press boxscore, a Washington dispatch reported.

Army and navy casualties included 252,885 killed, 651,218 wounded, 43,969 missing and 122,747 prisoners.

Germany spent $280,000,000,000.

The AP figures also disclosed that the Americans yielded $119,346,238,000 in taxes during the war. The war developed a treasury indebtedness of $208,226,445,000 through war bond subscriptions and other securities.

The United States lend-leased more than $42,000,000,000 to the Allies. (President Harry Truman has indicated to Congress that in the main this could be written off the books. He said the United States received things more important than money from it.)

The figures also showed that American agriculture produced $20,000,000000 in food for the armed forces, Lend-Lease Act and foreign relief. War efforts meant a $20,300,000,000 expansion in the country's manufacturing facilities—more than 13 000 facility additions—with the major share of costs coming from public financing.

The peak of 10,300,000 workers was reached for the munitions industry alone—approximately one munitions maker for every man in America's more than 11,000,000-strong army and navy.

The United States navy was built up to a two-ocean armada of more than 100,000 vessels of all sizes including 1,500 fighting ships— a fleet larger than the combined navies of the rest of the world. Just before the war ended, it was reported that the United States had lost a total of 431 "naval vessels." American shipyards produced about 60,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant ships and lost about 7,000,000 tons.

As for airplanes—from December, 1942, to VJ-day, 223,444 aircraft of all types were produced—from tiny trainer planes to B-29's—and the figure includes 184,043 tactical craft.

VIOLENCE RAGES IN ITALY

Rifles and Explosives Discovered In Turin and Piedmont

Isolated outbreaks of arms violence continue throughout Italy and scores of arms have been found in a number of places in northern Italy during the past month, according to a Rome dispatch received here.

The report said that rifles and explosives have been found in Turin, while in Piedmont hundreds of rifles have been discovered in an old church. Authorities believe that these rifles have been collected by rival political factors and might have been used to cause trouble when the Allies have left Italy.

It was learned also that a few days ago, bandits armed with machine guns stopped a train in Italy and robbed the passengers while in Naples 30 armed men attacked places in that city and got away with a huge cache of foodstuffs. Correspondents say that these acts of violence are largely due to the Italian peoples' dissatisfaction of their present conditions.

TRUMAN STRESSES TASK OF PRESERVING PEACE

U.S. President Broadcasts Special Message to American Forces World Over

President Truman addressed a special broadcast message to members of the American Armed forces scattered all over the world yesterday. He said V-J Day was a time for great rejoicing and for solemn contemplation, according to a Washington dispatch.

"With the destructive force of war removed from the world," President Truman said, "we can turn now to the great task of preserving the peace which you gallant men and women have won. It is a task which requires our most urgent attention. It is one in which we must corroborate with our allies and the other nations of the world." The President said that "these other nations are as determined as we are that war must be abolished from the earth if the earth, as we know it is to remain."

"For," the President went on to say, "we cannot survive another war." Mr. Truman said, "the people at home, though thousands of miles away from most of the Armed Forces, are close to you in deep gratitude and in a solemn sense of obligation. They remember and I know they will never forget those who have gone from among us, those who are maimed, those who, thank God, are still safe after years of fightings and sufferings and danger."

The Chief Executive added that he is sorry that military service must continue for a time for some years. He said he wanted these occupation forces in the Pacific to clean up, the militarism of Japan just as they are cleaning up the militarism of Germany.

"But the great majority of you will be returned to civilian life as soon as the ships and planes can get to you," he said.

U.S. ARMY POINT SYSTEM

Revision Eases Discharge Conditions for Enlisted Men

The United States War Department announced on Sunday that the point system for the discharge of enlisted men in the Army had been revised, according to a Washington dispatch dated September 3.

The total point score required for the discharge of enlisted men has been lowered from 85 to 80. Also, points now will be computed to date. Eight points will be added to the scores of men overseas since May 12, which was the date at which point scores previously were frozen. The score for enlisted WAACS was cut from 44 to 21.

All enlisted men 35 years old or over who have had at least two years honorable military service will now be released upon application. The previous age limit was 38.

The War Department promised further point cuts as transportation became available.

No mention was made of the point limit for overseas shipment. At present no man with 75 points is being shipped overseas and the army has said that this figure will be cut to 60 points.

The only exceptions among enlisted men to discharge at the 80-point score are 500 men in three highly technical skills. These are the orthopedic mechanics, transmitter attendants at fixed stations, and electro-encephalographic specialists. However, even these specialists must be released within six months after they have enough points.

MORE GERMANS CAPTURED

Field Marshals Mannstein, Brauchitch Arrested by British

Field Marshals Fritz Erich Mannstein and Walter von Brauchitch were captured in Holstein on September 1 by the British military authorities in Germany, reports a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated September 1, relaying a Hamburg report.

Mannstein is 58 years of age and is a typical German soldier. Active in the German-Soviet war, he achieved meritorious feats as commander of the Southern Group Army at the time of the occupation of Sebastopol. Early in 1944, he quarreled with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler over matters concerning military operations and was deprived of his post. Since then his whereabouts had not been known.

Von Brauchitch is 64 years of age. In 1938, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, but, held responsible for the failure of the attacks against Moscow in December, 1941, he was dismissed.

His Majesty Sending Court Ritualists To Shrines to Report War Termination

His Majesty the Emperor, who was gracious enough to report to the sacred spirits enshrined in the three Sanctuaries in the Imperial Palace the termination of the War of Greater East Asia on Monday morning, attended by Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff, who both signed the surrender documents on Sunday, and other high officials, will dispatch Imperial messengers to high Government shrines and Imperial mausoleums for the same purpose, it was announced on Monday.

On September 6, Prince Kinteru Sanjo, Chief Court Ritualist, will report the war termination at the Ise Outer Shrine in the morning and in the afternoon he will do the same at the Ise Inner Shrine. The ceremony of reporting to the Emperor Jimmu Mausoleum will take place on the morning of September 7 with Count Kinto Muromachi in charge of the ceremony. The same ceremony will be conducted at the Emperor Taisho Mausoleum the same morning by Count Shigeyuki Niwada.

To the spirit of the Emperor Ninko, great great grandfather of His Majesty the Emperor, the report will be made by Count Kinto Muromachi, Court Ritualist, and to the spirit of the Emperor Komei, great grandfather of His Imperial Majesty, also by Count Muromachi both on September 8.

Count Muromachi also will make a report to the spirit of the Emperor Meiji, grandfather of His Imperial Majesty, in front of the Momoyama Mausoleum on the afternoon of August 8. Another Court Ritualist, Atsushi Yaoita, will report to the spirits enshrined in the Yasukuni Shrine on the same day.

AREAS TO BE OCCUPIED IN KANTO AREA BARED

15,460 Allied Troops to Move Into Designated Districts Starting Today

American troops, numbering 15,460, will enter the following points during three days from September 5 to 7, it was announced by the Japanese Government on Tuesday:

Sept. 5: 6,500 in Hiratsuka City and Oiso-machi in Kanagawa Prefecture.

Sept. 6: 2,250 in the Odawara in Kanagawa Prefecture.

Sept. 7: 1,120 in the Gotemba area in Shizuoka Prefecture.

Sept. 7: 3,350 in the Hachioji area, Tokyo Metropolis.

Sept. 7: 1,120 in the Hatano area in Kanagawa Prefecture.

Sept. 7: 1,120 in the Kamiuenohara area in Yamanashi Prefecture

For the maintenance of peace and order, Japanese policemen and gendarmes shall be stationed in these localities. Government and public institutions as well as the people in these areas are requested to continue business as usual. All negotiations between these American troops and the Japanese side, shall be conducted through the Central Liaison Office.

Continue to Arrive in Kanto

The Allied Occupation Forces continued to pour into the Kanto area on Monday. The landing points were Yokohama and Tateyama. Besides this, the following troop movements took place from Atsugi to various areas designated as occupation zones:

Six hundred troops of a parachute unit entered Fukasawa Village, Kamakura-gun. They were billeted at the branch naval arsenal of Yokosuka.

Five hundred U.S. troops arrived at Fujisawa Airfield.

A vanguard of 15 American soldiers of the U.S. 11th Air-Borne Division, part of which reached Kisarazu from Atsugi on September 1, advanced to Chiba City. They will make preparations for the advance of the rear forces.

The troops that landed at Tateyama numbered 3,000. They were under the command of Brigadier General Cunningham. They form part of the U.S. 8th Army. After coming ashore, they proceeded to the quarters of the Tateyama and Sunozaki Air Forces.

A company of about 100 U.S. soldiers divided into various small groups immediately set about taking over and guarding gun batteries and armament stores.

Meanwhile, the unit of 250 men which landed at Tateyama on August 31 began withdrawing after having completed their work of taking over various facilities.

Part of the occupation troops which landed at Yokohama on Monday advanced into Haramachida.

U.S. troops, numbering 1,120, will arrive at Gotemba, Shizuoka Prefecture, in the near future. Of these, 120 are officers and the rest soldiers. The Shizuura Hotel has been assigned as the quarters of the officers and the barracks at the Fuji training grounds for the men.

In preparation for the arrival of the Allied Forces at Tachikawa Airfield, where an advance air-borne unit of 200 was scheduled to arrive on Tuesday, the Japanese army and navy forces within the line from Tanashi to Hachioji City via Nishi Tama commenced evacuation and the withdrawal of the Japanese forces was completed by Monday evening.

Some 20,000 officers and men of the Allied Forces, which were originally scheduled to reach Tachikawa Airfield on September 25, will begin arriving there from September 16. Preparations for receiving the Allied Forces in Tachikawa are being made by the gendarmes and others.

Troop Strength Bared

The total strength of the Allied Occupation Forces that will advance into Atsugi, Yokosuka, Yokohama and Tateyama is estimated at 100,000 and the occupation areas will cover 200 square miles, according to a San Francisco broadcast, as relayed by a special Mainichi dispatch from Zurich dated September 2.

OCCUPATION FORCES LAND IN SOUTH KYUSHU TUESDAY

Vanguard Arrives at Kanoya Naval Airfield Monday; Greeted By Vice-Admiral Kusaka

A vanguard unit, the first of the Allied Occupation Forces to advance into South Kyushu, reached the Kanoya Naval Airfield in two Douglas planes on Monday. This advance unit of 20, from the main Okinawa island, inspected port and airfield landing facilities and quarters for the Allied troops which began landing near Takasu and the Kanoya Naval Airfield on Tuesday.

Early on Monday morning Vice-Admiral Kusaka and other members of the Liaison Committee were awaiting the arrival of the advance unit which, borne by two transport planes, appeared to the southwest of the airfield at 1:11 p.m. and circling widely over the airfield landed at 1:30 p.m.

After exchanging information with Vice-Admiral Kusaka, chairman of the Kanoya Area Occupation Committee, Colonel Tomomori, vice-chairman and others, the vanguard unit made various investigations of the area where the main landing took place.

To Occupy Keijo Area

The Japanese Government issued the following statement at 3 p.m. on September 1:

1. Units of the United States 24th Army are to advance into the Keijo area in Korea on September 7.

2. As a result, all merchant and naval vessels in the area within 10 miles of the channel east of Jinsen port will not be allowed to navigate after 6 p.m. on September 5. Japanese troops in this area and within 12 miles of Jinsen port are to evacuate by September 6.

3. Within the areas to be evacuated, the Japanese police officers and gendarmes will remain and continue to hold themselves responsible for maintenance of public order.

BRITISH SHIPS IN HONGKONG

The British fleet entered Hongkong on Monday, according to news received by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China, and representatives of the British army immediately negotiated with the Japanese army authorities, as a result of which demands were made to the effect that the Japanese Army Forces in Hongkong and all Japanese residents be removed to Kowloon between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. September 1, according to a Domei dispatch from Kwangtung on September 3.

Acting instantly on this demand, the Japanese side began evacuation. Directly after the British forces landed, some disturbance was caused through their attempt at disarming the Japanese army in certain sections. However, the differences were dissolved through negotiations and in the meantime talks are being conducted regarding details of various stipulations.

PREMIER WILL ADDRESS 88TH DIET SESSION TODAY

To Deliver Speech on General Administrative Policy Before Both Houses

Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni will make an address on the general administrative policy first in the House of Peers this morning, the second day of the 88th Imperial Diet session. The same address will be made to the House of Representatives in the afternoon. Great significance is attached to the Prime Minister's address considering the present situation facing Japan, which is undergoing the greatest trial in her history due to her surrender to the Allied Powers. Both the Government and Diet are determined to conduct the present Diet session with the utmost care.

Dr. Minoru Togo, chairman of the political affairs investigation commission of the Dai Nippon Seijikai, will interpellate the Prime Minister. Dr. Togo, representing the political party, is expected to stress five points, namely, (1) the unquestioning compliance of the 100,000,000 people with the Imperial Rescript, (2) the carrying out of a political reform, (3) Japan's position in the new international economic situation, (4) Japan's ideology, culture and education, and (5) State planning, population question, materials, technique, city planning and international justice.

Foreign newspapermen, numbering about 150, who have landed in Japan with the entry of the Allied troops, are scheduled to attend the Diet session today. They will be protected by American gendarmes.

In the House of Peers, which sat in a plenary session at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday, Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, veteran politician and former Prime Minister, explained the reason for a resolution calling for the nation's faithful observance of the Imperial Will. The resolution was adopted without dissension. Then, Prince Tadashige Shimazu made an explanation on a resolution thanking the Imperial Army and Navy Forces and those drafted for war work. He also extended condolences to those who have fallen for the cause of the country.

In the House of Representatives, which sat in a plenary session at 11:49 a.m. the same day, seven members who have occupied the seats in the House for many years were honored. These persons are Fujiro Hara, Seijun Ando, Tsuneo Kanemitsu, Kozo Yamamoto, Ichiro Kiyose, Ryozo Makino, and Jiro Hoshijima. Speaker Toshio Shimada expressed condolence for eight Diet members, who had passed away during the last few months. They were Kitaro Ueda, Waichiro Saga, Toshihide Nakazaki, Fukuichi Morita, Toshichika Kurahara, Kisata Furuta, Gotaro Ogawa and Katsunosuke Tanaka.

SWISS PAPER OPTIMISTIC

Japanese Attitude on Defeat Augurs Bright Future, Says La Suisse

"The striking point which differentiates Japan after her defeat in the war from Germany in the day, following First World War is that the various views now being expressed in Japan manifest that the Japanese do not deny the fact they had been defeated," declared La Suisse, an influential Swiss newspaper in its issue of August 31.

"The statement of Prince Higashikuni in his first interview with the Japanese press indicates the trend of Japan in the future. It is interesting to note politically that a Power, like Japan, is able to carry out a policy of cooperation with her enemy of yesterday through a sudden change in her policy. We sincerely hope that the Allied Forces will place full reliance on the Japanese people. We believe that full success will be achieved in this respect."

Yamashita at Baguio

General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Denshichi Okochi and Rear Admiral Arima, reached Baguio on the night of September 2 from north Luzon, according to a Baguio dispatch received by Domei through Lisbon the same day. General Yamashita will surrender to Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright at 9 a.m. Monday.

Approve World Charter

The U.S. State Department disclosed on Sunday that 17 nations have approved the United Nations Charter to date, according to a Washington report received here.

Shigemitsu Makes Call On Gen. MacArthur; Lengthy Talk Is Held

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu called upon General Douglas MacArthur at the New Grand Hotel, Headquarters of the Allied Forces in Yokohama at 8:30 a.m. on Monday where he conferred at length with General MacArthur.

The Allied Headquarters will shortly be transferred from the port city to Tokyo and General MacArthur is expected to arrive in the metropolis around September 10. The residence of the United States Ambassador has been assigned to General MacArthur as his quarters. Deputy Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Richard Marshall and other staff officers of the MacArthur headquarters visited Tokyo Monday to inspect the United States Embassy, Imperial Hotel and other quarters.

POLITICAL CIRCLES HERE INTERESTED IN ELECTION

Seijikai Plans to Dissolve; Many Leaders Intending to Form New Parties

Political circles are greatly interested by the announcement of the Government that a general election will be held early next year to improve and renovate the political structure of the Empire and are already showing great activities.

The Dai Nippon Seijikai which has a majority of 377 members in the House of Representatives has already decided to dissolve itself, and is making preparation for its dissolution. On the other hand, the Yokusan Giin Doshikai, with 21 members in the House, formally decided its dissolution at its meeting held on September 4.

Under such condition, it has become certain that a central party will be organized with the present Dai Nippon Seijikai as its pivot composed mainly of those under Chuji Machida of the former Minseito Party and Chikuhei Nakajima of the former Seiyukai Party. In order to select the head of a new central party, opinion is strong that the leader should be chosen from among the Parliamentary member but the formation of the new party is now regarded more important than the question of appointing its head.

Ichiro Hatoyama, who took an independent political action during the war, has already announced his intention of forming a new party. It is reported that Seijun Ando, Hitoshi Ashida and Koku Kawasaki are supporting him. This new party is expected to gather a considerable number of members at the coming general election.

Members of the former Ronoto (Laborers and Farmers Party), and the Nominto (Farmers' Party), such as Chozaburo Mizutani, Rikizo Hirano, Suehiro Nishio and Jiichiro Matsumoto are planning to form a large Social Democratic Party. It was also reported that Jotaro Kawakami, Motojiro Sugiyama and Mitsu Kono, leaders of the former Shakai Taishuto Party, met in the Diet building on September 4, and discussed their future movement. They may join a party to be formed by Chozaburo Mizutani or may establish their own party.

A rumor is also circulated that Chu Funada, Aiichiro Fujiyama and others may form a new party with the support of commercial, economic and industrial circles. Similarly the formation of new political parties by elements now outside the Diet is much expected.

FIVE ADVISERS SELECTED

To Aid Prime Minister in the Field Of Culture

Five prominent persons in the cultural field in Japan have been selected to advise Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni in the conduct of the administration in the cultural field as well as the reconstruction of a new Japan. They are Yoshio Kodama, Shinsaku Tamura, Toyohiko Kagawa, Jiro Osaragi and Teruhiko Ota.

Mr. Kodama will devote himself to the reconstruction of a new Japan and to the task of promoting the morale of the youths. Mr. Tamura will undertake the task of constructing a new Japan through the promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship. Mr. Kagawa will commence a wide movement for removing the feeling of hatred between nations from a religious point of view as well as a nation-wide movement for repentance. Mr. Osaragi will take charge of building up a new literature.

Since his assumption of the post of Prime Minister, H.I.H. Prince Higashikuni has been endeavoring for the reconstruction of a new Japan through drastic reform of the administrative structure. In his first press interview, the Prime Minister expressed his desire to receive directly letters from the Japanese people with a view to knowing the popular sentiment and desires. In order to put the desire of the Prime Minister into effect, the present appointment of the five persons has been made.

DIET OPENING HONORED BY IMPERIAL PRESENCE

Gracious Imperial Rescript Granted Legislators Assembled for 88th Session on Tuesday

The opening ceremony of the 88th session of the Imperial Diet was solemnized within the House of Peers in the August presence of His Majesty the Emperor on Tuesday. Attired in military uniform, His Imperial Majesty left the Imperial Palace by motorcar at 10:[illegible] a.m. Permitted to share the tonneau of the Imperial limousine was Admiral Hisanori Fujita, Grand Chamberlain. Other high officials of the Imperial Household Department, including Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma, and others accompanied the Imperial car to the Diet building.

His Imperial Majesty saw the Imperial princes, who awaited His arrival at the scene of ceremony, and then received in audience Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, and other Cabinet Ministers, President of the Privy Council Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Vice-President of the Privy Council Dr. Toru Shimizu, and other Privy Councillors, Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, President, and Count Tadamasa Sakai, Vice-President, both of the House of Peers, Toshio Shimada, Speaker, and Shokichi Katsuda, Vice-Speaker, both of the House of Representatives, and others.

His Imperial Majesty made His appearance in the Peers' chamber at 11 a.m. It was at this time that Prime Minister Prince Higashikuni respectfully stepped before the Throne and offered the scroll of the Imperial Rescript to His Imperial Majesty, who read it amidst the most respectful attention of all members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. The ceremony thus ended, His Imperial Majesty left the Diet building at 11:15 a.m. for the Imperial Palace.

The Imperial Rescript follows:

Imperial Rescript

Upon convening the Imperial Diet herewith, We announce to the members of the House of Peers and the Lower House.

We issued some days ago the proclamation of the cessation of hostilities, and We have now dispatched Our plenipotentiaries and cause them to sign the documents relating thereto.

It is Our desire that Our people will surmount the manifold hardships and trials attending the termination of war, make manifest the innate glory of Japan's national polity, win the confidence of the world, establish firmly a peaceful state and contribute to the progress of mankind, and Our thoughts constantly directed to that end. In the consummation of the great task Ye would remain cool and calm, maintain self-composure, exercise patience and circumspection, externally, observe faithfully the commitments of the Empire and foster concord and amity with all nations; and internally, devote your efforts to reconstruction in every field, the entire nation toiling ceaselessly with one mind and thereby strengthening the foundation of the state. Nothing shall be left undone in extending aid and support to the families of deceased soldiers, protecting the sick, and wounded, promoting the welfare of the newly demobilized officers and men and affording succour and relief to all those who have been made victims of the calamities of war.

We have commanded Our Ministers of State to explain the foreign and domestic conditions and course of events that have led to the extraordinary measures. In conformance to Our wishes and in accordance with the Imperial policy to build up the state upon ethical principles, Ye shall make endeavors in concert with the Government to assist in Our task and with the millions of Our subjects shall unite in service to the state with greater zeal than ever.

4th Day of the 9th Month
The 20th Year of Syowa

PROBLEMS FACING ALLIES AS WAR ENDS SUMMED UP

U.S. Scribe Says Task of Leading Japan Is as Essential As Fighting the War

In a summary of the problems facing the Allies following the surrender of Japan, American correspondent Tim Lement on Guam said that the task of leading Japan is as essential as fighting the war and success depends on how well the occupation and establishment of Japan are handled so that the Japanese will be able to live with the other free countries of the world, according to a Lisbon report.

He also reported that Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, now in Japan, would probably go back to Washington soon and that the Navy will undoubtedly move back to Pearl Harbor. His report follows:

"Less than an hour ago men and women of every branch of service stood in front of the microphone to hear the official signing of the Japanese surrender and then to the President of the United States.

"World War II has now been closed, but now comes the task to see that the story of World War III will never be told. The occupation and reeducation of the Japanese Empire has just commenced, and for many an American the signing of the surrender puts him only half way through the job he started when he entered the service. Leading the people of Japan is just as essential as the fighting of the war. How successful the surrender of Japan is today depends on how well we handle the occupation and the establishment of Japan so that the Japanese people will be able to live with the other free countries of the world.

"Although our military leaders have set plans for the occupation, there are undoubtedly flexible and will be changed to fit the situations as they arrive. At this point Japan seems to be willing to cooperate to the fullest extent, and if we can weed out the elements of military ambition and choose leaders as substitutes who are willing to build up a peaceful nation the Japanese should work out all right.

"At the moment, General Douglas MacArthur is the military governor of the Japanese people. Under him are the four representatives of the four Allied Powers. This setup may be changed in future months, will shall have to wait and see.

"Admiral Chester Nimitz will return to his headquarters here on Guam and will probably go back to the United States in a very short time. And if he does it is possible that he will leave Admirals Raymond Spruance and William Halsey as his representatives.

"The Navy will undoubtedly move back to Pearl Harbor and start to prepare the island as a strong peacetime bastion for protection against future troubles in the north.

"Just exactly which of the islands that we have taken in our march across the Pacific will remain in the hands of the United States has not been announced. However, it seems that we will return to their original governments most of the islands in the south.

"We will build effective fortifications on the Central and Western Pacific islands no doubt. Guam and the rest of the Marianas will undoubtedly be the center of our island sphere. We will probably want at least one island in the Marshalls and Gilberts for aviation. Manus in the Admiralties, although one of the best harbors in world, is too far south to be of much use and will undoubtedly go back to Australia.

"As one high-ranking navy officer told me recently, our future danger doesn't lie to the south, and if we ever meet a menace, the Australian Government would undoubtedly lend us a hand.

"There still seems to be a question as to what will happen to Iwo and Okinawa. Already one high-ranking officer has said we could get along without Okinawa, but other leaders advocate our keeping it as a forward watch-dog for watching the Japanese.

"However, these things can be worked out in time. It must be remembered that many an island that was of vital importance in war loses its military value in peace.

"A question that has been raised truculantly by some observers and non-militarists is that anything that we have taken with American lives should be kept. This does not always turn out to be the most advantageous conclusion.

"As a matter of fact, the maintenance of many of these captured islands greatly overshadows their military worth and would involve more men and material than necessary. Concentration on certain key islands would pay more dividends on the long run.

"America has learned many lessons during the war, and these lessons will be put to good use in preparing a series of ever-watchful sentinels in the vast Pacific so that never again would we be unprepared to cope with an exaggerated oriental ambition."

Bulgarian Parties Demand Resignation Of Premier, Cabinet

The opposition parties on September 1 demanded the resignation of the entire Cabinet of Bulgarian Prime Minister Kimo Georgieff under threat of boycotting the forthcoming national elections, INS reported from Sofia. According to the report, the Agrarian Union and the Agrarian parties insisted on a new provisional Cabinet without Communist Ministers pending the selection of a coalition government by the voters. The demands placed before the Regent also called for an increase in legal voting age from 19 to 21, reduction of the police force from 120,000 to 10,000 and the denial of franchise to the soldiers and police.

MAO TSE-TUNG REACHES AGREEMENT WITH CHINA

Chinese Red Leader Slated to Get Vital Post in Central Government

General Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese Communist Party, has been conferring with leading high officials of the Chinese Government since his arrival in Chungking to solve pending problems between the Chinese Kuomintang and Communist Party, and as they have reported to have reached an agreement, he is expected to be shortly appointed to an important post in the central Government, according to a Domei report from Peking, quoting a Chungking dispatch of September 3.

On September 1, General Mao was invited to a dinner by General Chiang Kai-shek, at which Chou En-lai, Chief of the Political Department of the Yenan regime was also present. At the dinner, they exchanged views on various important questions, it is also reported.

Soong Seeks Solution

Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chinese Executive Yuan, told a press conference on September 1 in Ottawa that he anticipated that the Chinese Communist problem would be settled "in a very short time," it is revealed in a Ottawa report by Domei.

In answer to the query by Canadian Prime Minister William L. Mackenzie King regarding China's relations with Soviet Russia in the light of the recent agreement between the nations, Dr. Soong said, "I believe the agreement will be a stabilizing influence."

Meanwhile, a report from Chungking said that talks between representatives of the Chinese National Government and Communists entered the fourth day on Saturday. Both sides said there is hope of settling differences, the report said.

NEW POLISH PARTY SET

Formed by Mikolajczyk After Break In Peasant Organ

A split has developed in the Peasant Party in Poland and a second party known as the "Polish Peasant Party" is being formed under the leadership of Vice-Premier and Minister of Agriculture Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and Minister of Public Administration Dr. Kiernik, according to reports reaching London on September 1.

According to reports most of the Party's pre-war leaders, including Minister of Education Czeslaw Wycech are following Mikolajczyk in attempting to set up the new party. This is considered in informed quarters in London to be a development of very great importance.

So far, reports say, there is little information as to the cause of the split, but it is believed in London that after the return of Mikolajczyk from London a struggle for power within the party developed with those Poles who had taken charge of the party on the spot. This struggle appears to have spread to all levels of the party organization.

Meanwhile, to judge by the press comment in Poland, the split has caused some anxiety and there is fear that the coalition form of the government of national unity may be jeopardized. Informed circles in London, while recognizing the dangers inherent in the situation, are however disposed to welcome the evidence of genuine activity in new Poland.

Envoy's Death Accidental

Mexican President Manuel Avila Camacho in his annual message to the Mexican Congress on September 1 announced that the plane crash in which Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Constantin Oumansky and several officials of the Soviet Embassy were killed on Janaurry 25 this year was accidental and "not due to sabotage or in any manner to intervention by elements unfriendly to the Soviet Union," according to a Mexico City dispatch reaching Lisbon. President Camacho said his conclusion was the result of "careful investigation" of the tragic death.

DEMANDS HEARD IN CHINA FOR RETURN OF HONGKONG

Cries Being Raised That Britain Has No Reason For Retaining Island Fortress

By the statement of General Chiang Kai-shek that the Chinese army would not be dispatched to Hongkong, which was issued in answer to the statement made public by Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin that the British Government has no intention to abandon Hongkong, the Hongkong question as generally been considered to have been settled. However, as a result of the recovery of former territories from Japan by the surrender of Japan, cries have now been raised in China demanding strongly the restoration of Hongkong to China. These strong cries are now being expressed in the press and other periodicals. The weekly magazine, Ta Tung, in its September 1 issue, declared as follows in regard to the Hongkong problem, a Domei dispatch from Nanking dated September 4 reported:

"The Allies have now established a structure for world peace and have made a gigantic step toward the great objective for the maintenance of permanent peace of the world. However, Britain has expressed her intention to retain Hongkong which she came to possess by virtue of unequal treaties of the past concluded following the Opium War. This is by no means honor and pride for our ally, Britain.

"General Chiang Kai-shek at the meeting of the Supreme National Defense Commission and the Central Standing Commission, on August 24, declared that 'the objective of our national revolution lies in seeking the independence and emancipation of China externally and the equality and freedom of various races in the country internally. On the basis of our objective, we adhere to our assertion for breaking off the unequal treaties, and we demand recovery of Hongkong from Britain.

"All the residents in Hongkong are Chinese. For what purpose and for what reason does Britain maintain Hongkong? China's resistance against Japan has now been brought to an end. Whether Britain shall become our friend or foe will be determined by the attitude she adopts toward the Hongkong question."

Szechwan Into 2 Provinces

The Ta Kung Pao reports that the National Government of China has decided to divide Szechwan Province into two administrative zones, namely, Chwantung, Province, the Eastern District of the Yangtze River, and Chwangsi Province, the Western District of the Yangtze, a Domei dispatch from Peking dated August 4 reported.

London Times Comments

"There is no reason to suppose that the question of the future status of Hongkong and the leased area around Kowloon cannot be determined in a manner satisfactory both to China and Britain," declared the Times, London, on August 31, in an editorial on the liberation of Hongkong, according to a Domei report from Stockholm.

Pointing out that while the British Government has made clear its intention of resuming full responsibility for the control of the colony, the Times said that the "Chinese Government has been equally frank." General Chiang Kai-shek, it continued, has reminded his countrymen that the "present status of Hongkong is regulated by a treaty between China and Britain and any changes that the future might hold could be brought about only by friendly negotiation between the two Powers."

The Times pointed out, however, that General Chiang "made a distinction in the matter of the leased territory on the ground that all similar territories and settlements have now one after the other been returned to Chinese sovereignty. He maintained that the area around Kowloon should not constitute an exception," the paper pointed out.

The Times added that throughout Japanese occupation there was never the slightest disposition to admit Chinese sovereignty and said that the restoration of Hongkong to the British "will bring freedom and prosperity to many thousands of Chinese and will contribute powerfully to those many interests which China and Britain share in common."

Grew in Massachusetts

There were rumors that Joseph Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, arrived in Tokyo as General MacArthur's political adviser, but according to an AP report from Manchester, Massachusetts, Grew had arrived in that eastern United States summer resort for a weekend, it is revealed in a Domei report from Lisbon.

Churchill in Italy

The British Press Association report from London said on Sunday that former Prime Minister Winston Churchill is a guest of Field Marshal Harold Alexander in northern Italy, according to a Domei report from Stockholm.

General Motors Set To Start Factories In Germany, France

William S. Knudsen, Director of the General Motors Corporation, announced in Paris on Sunday that the corporation's factories in France, Belgium, Denmark, and even Germany, would begin soon, on a small scale, to manufacture automobiles, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Paris cable. He also said that General Motors would probably start the manufacture of electric refrigerators in France before long. Mr. Knudsen predicted it would take 50 years to reconstruct Germany. He said, "The European political scene is very complicated right now, but I am almost optimistic about the business future in Europe." He admitted, however, that there probably would be a good many unemployed persons, but added, "there always will be 55 per cent who are working and will be able to take care of the other 45 per cent."

NO HOPE FOR FOOD SEEN FOR OCCUPATION ARMIES

Allies to Bring Into Japan Limited Quantity of Relief Supplies, BBC Scribe Says

BBC correspondent Douglas Willis says that there is no hope that the Allied occupation armies will get any food from Japan, according to a London dispatch. The civilians, he said, are living on rice and on any vegetables they can grow themselves.

The Allies will bring into the country a limited quantity of relief supplies. If cold and lack of food cause many deaths this winter, the supplies will be increased. But, Willis says, the present Allied policy is to let the Japanese Government handle the problem until any breakdown threatens the health of the occupation troops.

Meanwhile, according to a Washington dispatch, the American columnist, A. P. Steele, said that demobilization of the Japanese army and discharge of hundreds of thousands of Japanese war prisoners will create a social and political problem of the first magnitude. They will be thrown on a country already starving something near famine.

The Japanese people are not getting enough to maintain their health. It is only those who have access to stocks of supply or enough money to deal in the black market who will manage to hold their health.

The Japanese Navy, it is true, has stored up enough food to last them four or five months, but these sources will not permit any substantial increase in the present food output.

COAL SHORTAGE IN EUROPE

Even With Greatest Outside Help, 50,000,000-ton Deficit Seen

According to the report published on Sunday by the U.S. Office of War Information "even with the greatest help other nations can give them, liberated countries of Europe face a coal deficit of at least 50,000,000 tons less than their normal requirements during the current coal year," it is disclosed by a Washington dispatch.

The report was prepared by the OWI in cooperation with the State Department, Foreign Economic Administration, Solid Fuels Administration, United States section of the combined coal committee of combined production and the Resources Board and Combined Raw Materials Board, and the War Department.

The reasons for this inevitable shortage, the report said, are twofold: firstly, the liberated European countries which never supplied all their own coal can produce only approximately 55,000,000 tons this year as compared with some 92,000,000 they mined in 1938; secondly, they will be able to obtain far less coal than usual from their two main sources—United Kingdom and Germany.

According to the OWI report, there is a world-wide coal shortage this year affecting not only the liberated areas of Europe and Great Britain, but also the United States and Soviet Russia. Coal has become one of the most critically scarce single raw materials needed for production in the world today.

Osaka Mayor Picked

With the retirement of Mayor Muneharu Sakama of Osaka, a city council meeting was held on Monday to nominate his successor. The name of first deputy mayor, Koji Nakai, was recommended and steps were taken for authorization from the Home Minister.

EXCITED KOREANS THROW KEIJO CITY INTO CONFUSION

Citizens Run Wild as Rumors About Imminent Arrival of Red Army Are Spread

On August 16, out of nowhere rumors that the Red Army were coming suddenly rose in Keijo, Korea, spreading with the speed of a prairie fire. Soon a mob of people were flooding the main streets, while shouting youths with Red flags, women and children ran hither and yon, according to the Asahi.

No police in uniform were to be seen. Posters with the words, "Welcome to the Soviet Army" and "Independence" were posted up, while the Korean flag used before the country was annexed to Japan was unfurled at some places. People with such flags seized the city trams, trucks and cars, throwing the transport setup into confusion.

The army and armed police were immediately dispatched to vital points and by evening the people had dispersed and the night became calm once again. In the midst of this turmoil, a commission for the preservation of public peace and order was organized which instantly set about its activities in maintaining order in cooperation with the army and police.

Fearing for what might come after, the Japanese residents here made frantic efforts to leave for Japan. This mad rushing about to leave instantly was precipitated by the disturbing occurrence on August 16 when a virtual paralysis gripped all government and civilian offices as well as transport facilities. There were not a few who sold out for a mere song their assets and holdings accumulated through long years of residence.

Taking advantage of the disturbance, some with their eyes on houses occupied by the Japanese, bargained cheaply for these. In order to be free of such vicious conditions, a Japanese Residents' Aid Society was set up by volunteers in Keijo. The government side, too, and other organs, took appropriate steps, so that gradually the Japanese have regained their calm and many of them have already given up the idea of returning to Japan.

A surprising phenomenon came to light during this time, namely, the sudden flooding of blackmarket goods. The stores and markets had any amount of sugar, matches, soap, manufactured clothing goods and other goods for sale. The inundation of these goods caused a drop in their price, which, however, is only a temporary condition. However, anxiety is felt whether the present rationing system for vegetable, miso, soy sauce and other necessities will be continued.

TO TAKE OVER MANCHOUKUO

For taking over Manchoukuo, the National Government of China appointed General Hsiung Shih-hui as chief of the newly formed Northeastern Headquarters, and issued regulations for taking over the Northeastern provinces, according to a Domei report from Peking.

An outline of the regulations follows.

1. For taking over the Northeastern area, the National Government established at Changchun (Hsinking) the Northeastern Headquarters. General Hsiung Shih-hui has been appointed chief of the headquarters and will handle all affairs connected with the taking over of the district.

2. In the Northeastern Headquarters will be formed the Political and Economic Committees which will take over various political and economic facilities in the district.

3. The Northeastern district will be divided into the nine provinces of Liaoning (Fengtien), Kirin, Heilungkiang, Antung, Liaopei, Sungkiang (Sungari), Nonni, Hsingan and Heiho.

4. The Northeastern Headquarters will undertake the direction and supervision of the administrative organs in the nine provinces.

5. The Northeastern Special Office of the Foreign Ministry will be opened at Chungchun to undertake diplomatic affairs in the area.

Chiang Ching-kuo, eldest son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, has been appointed Chief Secretary of the Northeastern Headquarters.

Vice-Adm. Morizumi Is Suicide

Vice-Admiral Matsuo Morizumi, Chief of the Munitions Control Department of the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters, killed himself at the department at 7 p.m. on September 2.

Liaison Office Moves

The Yokohama branch of the Central Liaison Office was moved from the building of the Kanagawa Prefectural Office to the headquarters of the Yokohama gendarmerie at Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku on Sunday.

Provisional Accord On 4-Power Control Of Tangier Is Signed

A temporary agreement providing for the placing of Tangier under international control as formerly was signed by the delegates of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and France on the night of August 31, according to a Paris dispatch to Stockholm dated September 1 relayed by Domei. It is to be noted that Spain, which has great interests in Tangier, was not invited to the talks by the four countries, it is further reported.

U.S. CONGRESS TAKES UP UNEMPLOYMENT ISSUE

Truman's Plan for Higher Payment by Individual States Severely Opposed

In Washington, the problem of unemployment is getting a great deal of attention. On Friday President Truman's proposal for higher payment by the American States to unemployed workers was being discussed by two important committees of Congress, according to a Washington dispatch.

In the House of Representatives the Ways and Means Committee expressed a great deal of opposition to the plan. President Truman had suggested that all of the States guarantee payments of the maximum of 25 dollars weekly for 26 weeks to all able workers who could not find jobs.

One member of the Congressional Committee told reporters that the bill probably will not get the committee's approval. And the Governors of many States in the American Union are apparently not in favor of the idea of guaranteeing higher weekly unemployment benefit payment.

The Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, Edward Martin, told the Senate Committee Friday that the States are opposed to any bill planned and designed to federalize the operation of paying unemployment insurance. Martin is the Chairman of the conference of State Governors who have met in Washington to discuss the plan for paying higher benefit to unemployed workers.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury, Fred Vinson, says that national income of 150 billion dollars will be needed to provide jobs for all who are willing and able to work. Vinson adds that the only solution to unemployment is to see that there are enough jobs with goods wages in the private industries. Vinson advises that there must be large and expanding consumption by the American people. And he says that all of our people must have the oportunity to enjoy the high standard of living that American producing powers have made possible.

The Treasury Secretary goes on to say, "We must face the fact that all of us have a responsibility to see that our economic system works sufficiently and that there are jobs for men and women able and willing to work. This country can produce enough to provide all of our people with luxuries and comforts undreamed of a generation ago."

In line with the reconversion program the American Government on Friday announced a drastic cut in war expenditures. Nineteen and one half billion dollars of estimated war cost have been cut from the United States budget for the next fiscal year. A budget official says that the cut was brought about by the end of the war in the Pacific, and plans for expenditures on nine war projects will be revised.

COMMENTS ON ATOM BOMB

Plans Placing It in Hands of World Security Body, Says Stettinius

Edward Stettinius, former U.S. Secretary of State, and at present the American delegate to the United Nations Preparatory Committee, upon his arrival in England to take over his duties declared that the United States is now considering to place the atomic bomb in the hands of the World Security Council, according to a London report of September 2 received here.

Mr. Stettinius announced that the discovery of the atomic bomb which played a vital part in the collapse of Japan makes the speedy realization of the United Nations organization more necessary than ever.

Aided UNRRA Program

The director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced on Monday that Latin America, Australia, New Zealand and India have furnished more than 300,000 tons of relief supplies, according to a Washington report of September 3 received here.

OCCUPATION OF GERMANY TO BE FOR LONG PERIOD

McCloy, Acheson Discuss U.S. Military Government Policy In Broadcast

John J. McCloy, U. S. Assistant Secretary of War, indicated on Saturday night that the Allied occupation of Germany probably would extend over a long period of time, during a discussion broadcast on "Our military government policy in Germany" with Dean Acheson, Undersecretary of State, and Colonel Henry Parkman, chief of the planning branch of the army's civil affairs division, according to a Washington dispatch.

Because of economic and cultural dislocations in Germany in the wake of the war and the Nazi regime, McCloy said, the problem of reeduction of Germany to ideas of Democracy "is not an easy task nor one capable of quick accomplishment."

Acheson discussed the change in the American policy regarding political activity in the American zone of occupation. The original order just after the German surrender forbade political activity without authorization from the military government.

"At Potsdam," Acheson said, "it was agreed that the time had come to allow non-Nazi political activity including the holding of local elections."

Colonel Parkman reported that between 50,000 and 60,000 policy-making officials with Nazi records have been weeded out of German government jobs and jailed in addition to "many" former SS and Gestapo officials. They are "being detained for possible trial as war criminals," he said.

McCloy estimated that by next summer, the United States would have an occupation army of around 400,000 in Germany.

Democratic Discussions

The American military administration in Germany is encouraging the Germans to engage in free democratic discussions but, at the same time, is maintaining a firm hand over all political groups, according to a report from Frankfurt on Saturday.

The first official policy laid down by the headquarters of the United States forces in the European theater in line with the Potsdam Proclamation aims specifically at the "decentralization of political structures" and stresses that political activities in Germany will be held at township level at the beginning. Regulations ban all German parades—military, political, civilian or sports—and the wearing of arm bands, emblems or party uniforms.

The important point in the regulations underline that "sponsors or agents of authorized (political) parties shall submit monthly sworn statements regarding the sources of funds received and purposes for which such funds are expended." Also political parties will be required to submit their programs and register their members with the United States military governments with the understanding that "free election" will be held at the first opportunity so that registered party members may vote.

According to the official policy, political activities of any local community group must be authorized and approved by their respective Allied military governments, but only with the understanding that this approval is only conditional and subject to revocation if investigation reveals that such activities are "militaristic, undemocratic and hostile to Allied purposes."

To Free War Prisoners

The Berlin radio said on Thursday night that the Russians have announced that they plan to release 412,000 German war prisoners in the Soviet Union, according to a London report. Most of these are invalids or otherwise unfit for work, the report added.

ATSUGI LANDING DESCRIBED

Japanese Flag Lowered—Jeeps Arouse People's Curiosity

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, August 30.—A battery of newspapermen, photographers and cameramen greeted the first group of Allied troops at Atsugi Airfield, according to an Exchange News Service report from the [illegible].

General Douglas MacArthur gave orders that no Japanese newspaper reports regarding the movements of the Allied army should be published abroad while also prohibiting interviews between Japanese newspapermen and soldiers, officers or others attached to the Allied army.

Although the Japanese were not present to witness the landing operations of the occupation troops, they have shown great curiosity, especially with the jeep, a small type army truck used by the U.S. army.

American officers as soon as they reached the airfield were led to their billets where mosquito nets and beds with new sheets were in readiness for them.

In brief conversation the Japanese authorities explained the various steps taken as a protective measure for the U.S. army and which were approved by Colonel C. T. Tench, commander of the advance unit.

After five or six talks, supper was partaken with several high officers of the Soviet army who had been interned and the naval attache of the Soviet Embassy also present. The Japanese officers mentioned the acute food problem in the Tokyo area but nothing in complaint was said to the Allied army, except that the Allied airmen had succeeded in paralyzing all transportation and traffic facilities in and around Tokyo.

The Japanese flag was lowered from all headquarters and only a wooden board was left to indicate the site of the former command.

NEW CABINET IN THAILAND

Nai Thawi Bunyakat Is Premier, 12 Ministers Without Portfolio

The Bangkok radio on Saturday reported the appointment of a new cabinet in Thailand with Nai Thawi Bunyakat as Premier, according to a San Francisco dispatch by Domei. He will also serve as Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Agriculture, of Welfare and of Public Instruction, the broadcast said.

Among the cabinet members are Nai Direk Chairam, Minister of Justice; Naval Captain Bung Suphachalasai, Minister of Commerce; Nai Duan Bunnak, Vice-Minister of Commerce; and Police Colonel Adun Det Charat, Minister of Interior. There are 12 Ministers without Portfolio including Nai Tiang Sirikhan and Nai Sanguan Tularak.

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President: TAMAKI YAJIMA

300,000 NEW HOUSES SET FOR DEVASTATED AREAS

Plans Call for Erection, Before End of Year, of Dwellings For Raid Victims

Erection within this year of 300,000 small wooden houses, each measuring 6 tsubo in area and of simple construction, for war sufferers now living in improvised huts in war-devastated cities, is planned by the Housing Section of the Welfare Ministry. Of these, [illegible],000 are set for Tokyo, 50,000 for Osaka, 30,000 for Kobe, 20,000-30,000 each for Nagoya and Yokohama. The remainder will be divided among 72 other raid-devastated cities.

In view of their simple construction the authorities intend to introduce their manufacture on a large scale. All the factories which hitherto made wooden ships and wooden airplanes and factories which had suspended operation with the termination of the war, will be mobilized to this end.

It was further disclosed that, in order to be in a position to be able to place orders with those factories in a unified manner, the Welfare Ministry has reached an understanding with the control body of the wooden-ship building industry. The Ministry also plans to have established a House Construction Society in the absence of a control body for the wooden-plane manufacturing industry.

When the parts for the setting-up of the houses are ready, they are to be bought up by the Housing Managing Corporation for disposal under the following three principles:

1. The Housing Managing Corporation shall sell the parts at cost to war sufferers living in improvised huts;
2. The Corporation itself shall erect a number of houses;
3. Other public bodies shall take in hand the erection of the houses.

The authorities concerned hope that the war sufferers will buy the parts and erect most of the houses themselves. It is the intention of the authorities to set up at proper places training courses to give the buyers of parts directions for setting-up the houses.

The designs provide that with the parts, the total cost of which is estimated at from ¥1,200 to ¥1,500, the buyer can erect a house containing a six mat and a three mat room, a closet measuring six feet in breadth, and a room without floor measuring one tsubo in area. The house thus erected will be large enough for a family of about 5 members. The rent is expected to be from ¥20 to ¥25 a month on an average.

Timber Supply Sufficient

Construction of 300,000 new dwelling houses as a first measure to rehouse part of the 8,000,000 air raid victims throughout Japan is bound to be carried out without any hitch, as sufficient supplies of timber will be arranged for, according to the authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry who stated their views as follows:

"During the past two or three years, the increased demand for timber as material for military supplies has led to the cutting down of about 100,000,000 koku of wood a year. Most of this was supplied to the Imperial Forces and for other military requirements, but some of it also for civilian needs.

"Though it is true that on this account our forests have been considerably depleted, there will be no objection to the production of some 50,000,000 koku yearly hereafter. During the first half of this year, too, about 40,000,000 koku of timber were produced.

"As to the 300,000 dwelling houses which are to be erected within this year for the rehabilitation of war-torn areas, at present stocks of timber amounting to about 40,000,000 koku are being held at the production centers in the mountains. No apprehensions are thus necessary if only transportation works out well. As this is the only problem, we expect to collaborate in this connection with the Transportation Ministry and concentrate all efforts on the speedy dispatch of the timber to the war-torn areas. Voluntary cooperation from all civilians is also hoped for.

"From the viewpoint of the forestry and riparian administration, indeed the cutting down of timber must be considerably restricted. But we shall forcefully secure the supply for rehabilitation and construction purposes. This will be set off by permanent measures which will be taken; as from this year a five-year-plan has been adopted. Under this plan, the plantation of forests will be carried out on an area covering 2,680,000 million chobo, and grants to the full amount will be given for each sapling. This program will fulfill all requirements from the viewpoint of the forestry and riparian administration.

"To start with, 200,000 chobo are thus to be planted within this year and from next year, an area of 620,000 chobo annually is to be afforested. As to the supply of the necessary saplings, an emergency program will be enforced to supply saplings through grafting and by bringing down and nursing young trees from the mountains. In addition, saplings will be procured from seeds. Thus it is expected that the 1,500,000,000 saplings required for next year will securely be supplied.

"For the supply of labor required for the afforestation, evacuees from the cities and demobilized members of the fighting forces will be employed. Positive technical guidance and encouragement will also be provided. And we hope that all persons connected with forestry will also be provided. And we hope that all persons connected with forestry will make foremost efforts in drawing up their plans for next year and thus help to achieve a great progress of forestry."

REVIVING SPINNING TRADE

Instructions Issued to Return Machines to Former Locations

In order to speedily revive the spinning and weaving industry, the Fiber Control Association has issued instructions to companies concerned to return spinning and weaving machines which were dismantled for shipment to the Southern Regions and Korea to their former locations and also to quickly repair plants damaged by air raids.

The total number of spinning spindles before the war was 14,000,000 but because of air raid damage, it fell to about 3,000,000 spindles. When those dismantled for shipment to Korea and the Southern Regions are added, the total will be increased to about 3,800,000 spindles. Thus, if sufficient raw materials are obtained, the spinning and weaving industry will be able to meet the requirement of the people.

WAR INDUSTRIES GIVEN SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Ordered to Preserve and Hold Plants and Equipment in Good Condition

In compliance with Article VI of General Order No. 1, promulgated on September 2, the Government issued a notice to war goods manufacturing companies and factories, instructing them to preserve and hold in good condition all their materials and properties.

The field to which this notice is applied includes companies and factories producing warships, arms (aircraft included), gun powder and liquid fuel.

In this connection, the announcement made by the Board of Information on September 2, follows.

Notice to factories producing war goods and owners of war materials.

Those who own or possess plants, buildings, laboratories, experimental works, technical materials, patents, plans, designs or raw materials utilized for manufacturing war goods shall keep them in good condition, taking care not to destroy or dispose of them until they receive special instructions from the Government. They will be given detailed instructions by Government offices concerned in the future. The main points to be noted at present follow:

1. The above instructions are applied to factories under the War Industry Company Law or controlled factories producing warships, arms (aircraft included), gun powder, liquid fuel, and their important raw materials and parts.

2. It is permitted to produce public consumption goods with factory equipment and raw materials not coming under the above category.

3. Factories which had formerly been producing both war goods and public consumption goods may continue the manufacture of public consumption goods with raw materials which have not been set aside for the manufacture of war goods.

ARMS ISSUE UNDECIDED

Classification of Swords, Hunting Guns Causes Problem

The question whether or no swords and hunting guns will be regarded as war weapons in accordance with the 11th provision of the General Order issued immediately following the signing of the surrender terms, has not been decided yet. In this connection, the Home Ministry stated as follows:

"In general, war weapons include guns, machineguns, rifles, pistols and hand grenades. As to swords which have been regarded as works of arts or valued as family treasures, hunting guns and daggers, decision will be made under the order of the Allied Forces. The question whether or not policemen are to be allowed to wear swords or carry pistols must be dealt with separately. Anyhow, how far the 11th provision is to effect the swords now in the possession of the people, is to be decided later on. The people are at present requested to cooperate with the Government in this regard."

RELIGION IN NEW JAPAN TO PLAY IMPORTANT ROLE

Christianity, Buddhism, Shintoism Will Each Have Vital Work In Postwar Period

With the war over and the defeated nation more than ever in need of spiritual consolation, religion is bound to play an increasingly important role in the national life of Japan. Wide attention is now being directed toward the future trends of Shintoism and Buddhism, which have ever been the most important creeds in this country. But more particularly, the Christian faith is believed to achieve another great rise in its position among the religions espoused by the Japanese people; this especially in view of the "freedom of religion" postulated in the Potsdam Declaration.

To obtain an authoritative view on the religious problems of post-war Japan, the Asahi interviewed the new Minister of Education, Tamon Maeda, who made the following statement on September 2:

"Our interest first concerns the shape to be taken hereafter by those religions which have come to us from abroad. How, in particular, are the various denominations of the Christian religion going to proceed?

"Old religions, and new ones, each have their respective positions. And as a matter of course, the authorities, as heretofore, will keep on respecting the freedom of religious creed. But there are several things to be hoped for.

"Hereafter, Christianity, for instance, while being cultivated in this country, also will have a mission to fulfil in the adjustment of international relations. And we would like in this respect to see a most prudent procedure adopted in the beginning. But if we say 'prudent', we don't mean to say 'passive'. On the contrary, what we want is a fully positive way of action.

Method Is Important

"In short, it is the method which counts. Suppose, for instance, that missionaries were to come in with such crude conceptions as to say that this is the time to straighten out the 'bellicose' character of Japan, or to save the Japanese 'barbarians'—that would merely cause unnecessary ill-feeling and stir up needless trouble. And it would only serve to reverse the role of religion as a factor in adjusting international relations.

"All the Japanese alike now are hurt. They all have to suffer. They all are poor. If a person with a Bible in hand were to scold them and shout at them, they probably would not even listen. But they could not but be deeply moved by warm 'deeds' and profound sympathy.

"Things to be done for Japan hereafter are numberless. Hospitals must be built. Help is necessary in foodstuffs. We shall have our hands full to work even for our bare existence. If a warm helping hand were extended to us in this—how could we remain without tears? And emotion would be the start on the way which eventually leads toward faith.

"If we are allowed to have our hopes, it would be that in this form, like a clement rain in a time of drought, Christianity and the other foreign religions were to come to us. Clement rains descend slowly and warmly. We hope that religious workers with a better understanding of, and love for, Japan, will come again from abroad as soon as possible. But above all, abrupt suddenness must be avoided. We hope that it will be first through the former churches and the former people that a fresh and swift progress shall be achieved.

"Religious denominations friendly toward Japan will of course be welcomed. From my days in America. I remember that I had been impressed by the Maryknoll religious association. The people of that association are very familiar with Japan.

Have Great Expectations

"It is vis-a-vis such associations as this one, which already in the past has been doing meritorious work for the adjustment of the relations between Japan and America, that also hereafter we entertain great expectations. And also we would receive with open arms the people from those few Quaker organizations who go ahead with their work in distress, regardless of their own sacrifices.

"And what about our own religions—Buddhism and Shintoism? Perhaps, for the time being, their activity will be moderate. What is being hoped for is such a kind of action which will always go ahead in the shifting times, with all our brethren forming one spiritual 'neighborhood association' and one spiritual fatherland.

"Your first task is to deeply engrave into the hearts of our 70 million brethren these words: 'Unquestioning Compliance with the Imperial Rescript.' And it is your duty to promote a strong and powerful spirit of morality which will fortify the minds of the people at a time when it is bound to be loosened.

"Eventually, a new path will be opened, such as the 'Teachings of Shintoism and Buddhism' which brightened up the minds of the Japanese at the time of the Meiji Restoration. And then, the great goal of all brethren on the Four Seas will shine in a new light.

"This is what you must perceive and feel out of your Japanese 'blood', and thus you must proceed, ahead of your era. And all this, I think, must be built up on the basis of sturdy action."

Ishihara's Article, Road Japan Will Follow, Gains Sympathy of Intelligentsia in China

The article, "The Road Japan Will Follow," written by Lieutenant General Kanji Ishihara for the Yomiuri-Hochi, was given much prominence in the Chinese newspapers and was widely commented on by them. The Kwang Hwa Jih Pao, a Chinese daily, published the full text of the article and in its editorial entitled "Is Japan Reflecting Truly?" declared as follows, a Domei dispatch from Peking dated September 3 reported:

After describing the relations between Germany and France the paper remarked that although Germany was defeated her ambition to grasp the hegemony of the world may flare up again 30 years hence. "Japan invaded China and the relations between them were very unfortunate," the paper continued. "China has won victory but the attitude of China toward Japan is generous, though there is no denying the fact that some of the Chinese people were not fair.

"However, we wholeheartedly support the morality of the East as advocated by Lieutenant General Ishihara. We will urge the reflection of Japan only by taking general measures toward Japan. Even though the Japanese were defeated in the war they should not be pessimistic about their future. The Japanese people are not our enemies."

The questions of re-examining Japan and the future relations between Japan and China form important problems among the Chinese intelligentsia at the moment. It is worthy of note that the Japanese attitude of reflection and repentance as disclosed by Lieutenant General Ishihara is winning the sympathy of these people.

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, September 4

GUARANTEE OF MINIMUM LIVING

MAINICHI SHIMBUN—The guarantee of a minimum living of the people through rationing had been an outstanding issue since wartime. The fighting services and the public offices engaged in black market dealings semi-openly, and the people did the same secretly, and thus the national morale's collapse was promoted. This became one of the powerful factors leading to the defeat in the war. In the same way, it goes without saying that heavy and dark shadows would be cast on the road of national reconstruction if all brightness were to get lost from the life of the people.

What is most necessary in order to heighten the lowered national morale and to maintain firmly the domestic order, is of course for the time being to guarantee the minimum living of the people through rationing.

The first reason why it is necessary to guarantee the minimum living is one under the viewpoint of stemming inflation. There is no need to explain again in detail why inflation is bound to become even more rapid after the war than it was during the war. As it must be imagined that the financial burdens will increase in connection with the payment of reparations, the switching of industries and the measures connected with it, and the rehabilitation of the war-torn areas, we cannot but doubt as to whether there could be any one who has confidence that our country alone could make an exception to this, under the present circumstances.

Moreover, judging from what has happened thus far, it is a fact which cannot be concealed, that there were many factors particularly adding to the advance of inflation in the people's running of their minimum living. The fact that, fortunately, the rationing of the principal foodstuffs could be securely maintained—this fact has played its part in checking this trend. And judging from this very fact, an indispensable condition for preventing economic disorder before it arises is, to secure the supply of all materials necessary for the maintainance of the minimum living by the elimination of whatever difficulties, and at the same time to make it possible that those materials can be obtained through fair and just rationing channels.

The second point comes out of a necessity in connection with the policies to cope with unemployment. The people who will be released through the demobilization of the fighting services and the lifting of the mobilization for the industry may to some extent be able to return to their former occupations; or some of them may shift to other occupations, and others may be absorbed and settled in rehabilitation enterprises. But not only is the scale of production that will be allowed to us still remaining unclear but considerable time will be required until it will start moving in its full capacity.

On top of this, all the medium and small commercial and industrial enterprises which used to constitute a special feature of our industrial set-up before the war were entirely swept away in the process of the readjustment of enterprises. If all these things are considered together, it can easily be imagined that, judging from common sense, an army of several millions of unemployed will be created. And, of course, to cope with this, a helping hand will have to be extended to the greatest possible extent, and the national burdens required for this purposes should by no means be begrudged.

On the other hand, if the minimum living could be guaranteed to those people through rations, the shock they receive from unemployment would be considerably softened, and it would make them rise all at once in their determination for recovery.

In order to guarantee a stabilized rationed living, it is necessary to perform an all-out renovation of the control over the production, collection, and distribution of living necessities. In particular the "control for control's sake", which hitherto has been shutting out all private activity, must speedily be corrected. It is urgently necessary that the officials, getting rid of their ways of mere desk planning, confine themselves to the general control over the great outlines which are required in order to secure the materials. Concerning the details of operation in the various stages of production, collection, and distribution, the best possible use must be made of the expert knowledge of private persons.

This does not mean that we advocate an all-out tearing down of the framework of control. But we think that, within the framework, a new control formula must be thought up which gives full play to the private initiative and experience.

Besides, today, in the large cities, a "joint distribution" system is in force. But who benefits from this system?—Is it not the public offices group of officials to whom this is convenient from the viewpoint of control, and a group of officials rather than the masses of the consumers? Moreover, as the result of this system, the unkindness of those engaged in the job of distribution has become extreme. But if a shift could be made to such a system of control as will merely secure the materials—then there ought to be no reason why the choice of the place of distribution could not be left to the consumer, without causing any harm. Stabilization and guarantee of the people's life must be established on the mutual trust of officials and people.

Chinese Papers Revived

Under instructions of the Chinese Government, the North China Propaganda Office at Peking has undertaken to revive the Hopei Jih Pao of Peking, Min Kuo Jih Pao of Tientsin and the Peiping News Agency, the latter commencing to distribute news from September 1, according to a Domei report from Peking.

DEATH NOTICE

Nach langem schweren Leiden ist am 3. August mein lieber Mann bezw. mein Schwager

Paul Griebel,

nach nahezu 50-jaehriger Anwesenheit in Japan, in Kobe-Tarumi entschlafen.

Olga Griebel geb. Marr
Walther Marr

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FIRST HAND ACCOUNT GIVEN OF NEW CONDITION IN KOREA

Correspondents Crossed and Recrossed Border of Manchoukuo While War Raged

The people of Korea under the new conditions which have grown out of the termination of the war, are developing a tendency toward the realization of their object of building up a new State under the principle of autonomous accommodation with Japan, says a dispatch to the Mainichi from a place in south Korea. The dispatch which is the joint work of Masayoshi Mikami and Isamu Isoda, correspondents of the paper, follows:

The hostilities in Manchuria and Korea are at an end. The period of hostilities was short. We crossed and recrossed the border of Manchuria and Korea while the war was raging. When it was over we were prompt to cross the border again and to see with our own eyes the new conditions as they rose in Manchuria and Korea.

After several days of fighting the Soviet flag, the Chinese flag, and the flag of independent Korea began to appear in a corner of the northern part of the continent. The Japanese forces which held their own at various points in this region and the Japanese civilian residents here, observing the Imperial Rescript terminating the war, refrained from any rash acts.

"Will you not remain? If you do you may be sure that we will protect you under any circumstance," said a native of Manchuria to us who had been on close terms with him for many years, as he saw us leaving Hsinking on a military train under orders from the military authorities. We were so deeply moved by the sincerity in the attitude of the man as he made the proposal that our eyes filled with tears. We, however, could not meet the man's wish. So thanking him warmly, we started on our journey.

On a certain day after August 20 when the Soviet forces which had advanced into various places in Manchuria, began to take over the railways, we heard that there was to be a Soviet advance into a certain place the next day. When the time for the evacuation of a portion of the residents residing in the place came, a Manchurian came to a Japanese family which had lived for more than 10 years in Manchuria and which was then getting ready to evacuate, and saying that he had hopes of seeing them all again, helped them in making preparations for their departure. He even showed up at the time of the departure of the family for a point designated by the authorities, although it was late at night.

Japanese Evacuation Scene

We well remember the circumstances of the evacuation of the Japanese. The Chinese flag was displayed over the police stations and police boxes throughout the place, and there were ominious gun reports. Scenes like this were witnessed in many places in Korea.

It was at a dingy station on the border of Manchuria and Korea that we received the Imperial Rescript ending the war. Before us was a slope at the top of which was a monument for the Japanese who had died while performing their duty of guarding the frontier. We had tasted food for the first time in two days. We gave in to our deep emotions and burst out singing "Umi Yukaba."

Manchurian and Korean members of the station staff looked after us preparing food for us while we were forced to stay at the station. The place where the station was located was the scene of rioting for which it has since come into notoriety. A young Korean helped one of our party who was in trouble, having gotten mixed up with a group of Korean people parading the streets in a demonstration in favor of Korean independence. He extricated the Japanese from the crowd, took him to his home, gave him food, and with him he spent the night discussing the future of Korea.

In Korea we journalists were frequently approached by Korean youths identified with movements for Korean independence, for our views on the projected building of Korea as an independent State.

There is no doubt about the existence of strong racial ties binding the Japanese, Manchurian and Korean peoples. The various races inhabiting the northern part of the continent, especially the people in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Korea, know better than the Japanese that the blood of our forefathers is soaked in the very earth upon which they stand. This is the reason why many Japanese residing in the northern regions of the continent preferred to remain where they were, instead of returning home to Japan at the end of the war. Among them were Rokuzo Takeba, Director of the General Affairs Board, and other Japanese leaders of the Manchurian Government.

No Information Received

Since the advance of the Soviet army into the interior of Manchuria no information has come out save for that of a revolt by the palace guard unit of the Manchurian national army, and of rioting by mobs on August 15 and 16. With regard to these incidents, they were brief affairs. As soon as they broke out the Japanese forces went into action and at once controlled the situation. Information to hand shows that there continues to be a smooth working of the rationing system for materials and footstuffs in Manchuria.

The State founding movement in Korea follows different lines from those followed in Manchoukuo for the reason that unlike Manchoukuo it has not been involved in war. Toward the end of last year a preparatory committee for the establishment of a state in Korea was formed by men centering around ardent upholders of the principle of race residing in Keijo. The body displayed the flag of independent Korea with the termination of the war and took possession of a part of the Government machine. The rank and file of the membership of the organization was joined by 20,000 political offenders who had regained their freedom. The disturbance lasted through August 15 and 16 and was quite a local affair.

Before long, however, the leaders of the movement for Korean independence and the youths upon whom it was based, recovered their mental balance and began to reflect. An Zaiko, member of the preparatory committee of Korean independence, in a radio broadcast went to the length of declaring that the construction of Korea as a State is possible only when there is established a relationship of mutual accommodation based on autonomy between Korea and Japan.

The activities of the preparatory committee of Korean independence, which are apt to be affected by developments in the situation, are stimulating those of various political groups, the upholders of the principle of race, and the Communists. But it is a fact that all these organizations are agreed on the points that the Japanese residents in Korea should be given adequate protection, that there should be an endeavor to stabilize the living of the people, and that steps should be taken to prevent inflation.

In short, there is a widening current of opinion in Korea favoring the idea of outlining a new Korea with the assistance of Japan with which it holds Korea should cast in her lot.

Overseas Broadcasts Start

Overseas broadcasts by the Allied army were started on September 1 with transmission facilities placed at their disposal by the Communications Bureau at the request of the U.S. Occupation Forces. The international broadcasts of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation will be continued as usual, separately from the above broadcasts.

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
2, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1779.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire and ¥1.50 to foreign countries.
All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1945

The Anticipated Parliamentary Changes

The 88th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet, which is now in progress, is being held for a limited purpose. That purpose is to provide the means by which the Government may lay before the representatives of the people a full report on the developments which led to the termination of the war. It is vitally important, of course, that this report be thoroughly examined by the Diet, for a full understanding of the reasons and the significance of Japan's defeat is essential as a point of departure for the reconstruction of the nation's political structure on a new and sounder basis.

But as for carrying out the reconstruction itself, it is a task so vast and complicated that it can hardly be undertaken by the Diet as it is at present constituted. Yet, the discussions in the present Diet and the political maneuvers of the various Diet members should supplement the views expressed in the Imperial Rescript of August 14 and the attitude of the Higashikuni Cabinet in indicating the way in which the necessary task of political reconstruction will be approached.

The inexorable demands of the actual situation no less than the specific stipulations of the Potsdam Declaration require that the militarists be eliminated and that the form of government be decided by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people. They will entail a fundamental reform both in the form and the character of Japanese politics. The first requirement will lead to the abolition of the Military Command and the consequent disappearance of the Imperial prerogative of supreme command. The existence of the Military Command and the independent constitutional position of the power of command have formed an important element in the Japanese political structure and have made for its unusual character. Their elimination is bound to result in making Japanese politics into something very different from what it used to be. The second requirement that the form of government be decided by the freely expressed will of the people is somewhat indefinite, but there can be no question that the Diet will come to play a vastly more important role than it ever has done before.

In Japanese politics heretofore, the existence of an independent Military Command exerted a powerful restricting influence on popular political power. It constituted a solid steel wall which could not be breached by the power of the Diet. It can be assumed, therefore, that compliance with the two above-mentioned requirements will result in a strong growth of the influence and power of the Diet. In other words, it can be considered certain that government by militaristic bureaucracy will be obliterated and government by popular political parties will come to prevail. The initial stirrings of the parliamentary politicians, which are already apparent, indicate that these politicians are alive to the implications of the situation.

The Diet as it is at present constituted, however, can hardly be considered competent to represent truly the freely expressed will of the people. It has been in office too long to be an accurate reflection of the electorate; it was elected under a procedure which is outmoded; it has compromised itself by having tacitly acquiesced, however grudgingly, in the mistakes of the old regime. A new Diet, which truly represents the freely expressed will of the people in the light of the new conditions which have come to prevail, must be elected through a new general election. Moreover, the present election law itself is no longer suitable; it must be rationally revised to make it compatible with all the ramifications of the present situation.

Already in response to popular demand, the Government has decided to convoke another extraordinary session of the Diet in the early part of December for the specific purpose of formulating a new general election law. Whether the present electoral districts will be retained or whether they will be enlarged or subdivided; whether there will be only one representative from each district or whether there will be some form of proportionate representation; and how the demobilized soldiers, the discharged industrial workers, those who have evacuated from the bombed areas, and others who have as yet no fixed place of abode are to be given adequate representation, are some of the matters which will have to be decided in connection with the new election law. It is even being hoped in some quarters that the Diet will see fit to reform the structure of the House of Peers as well as the mode of election of the House of Representatives, while some go so far as to question the whole system of the peerage itself. As soon as the Diet has completed these tasks, it is to be dissolved, so that a general election under the new law can be held by the latter part of January.

But even with the election of a new Diet, there will be innumerable obstacles which will have to be overcome before the Diet can become the core of a new Japanese political life. The Diet's task of removing the poisons existent in its own body is not an easy one. What is of supreme importance today is that the people in general comprehend their own political mission. The raising of the people's political consciousness is the basic requisite for the successful completion of the governmental reforms called for by the terms of the Potsdam Declaration.

Clear Profit

The bride-to-be was showing her friend a list of the guests to be invited to the wedding. After her friend had read the names she looked puzzled.

"What's the matter?" asked the bride-to-be.

"Isn't it rather strange," queried the friend. "You have only put down the names of married couples."

"Yes, that was Donald's idea. Don't you think it's rather clever. He says that if we invite only married people, the presents will be all clear profit."

Pestering

The traveller had taken rooms at a fashionable hotel, but just as he was signing the visitor's book a little insect hopped on to the page. He put down his pen and told the clerk that he couldn't stay there.

When asked the reason he answered, pointing to the insect. "Well it's bad enough when those little beggars attack you in the night, but when they come to see the number of your room, it's a bit too thick."

Ad Infinitum

Clothier: "Were you pleased with the overcoat I sold you?"

Customer: "Oh, yes. All my boys have worn it."

Clothier: "Well, well!"

Customer: "Yes; each time it has been worn in the rain the next smallest one has to take it."

Scotch Story

Man (employed by a Scot): "I have been here ten years doing three men's work for one man's pay, and now I want a rise."

Employer: "I cannot give ye that, but if ye'll tell me the names of the other two, I'll sack 'em."

Quick Comeback

"Thinking is said to draw the blood to the head," said the professor.

"Is that why when you think twice about some things, you get cold feet?" asked the student.

Question of Time

Shoe Shop Manager: "What's the matter? Can't you serve this customer?"

Assistant: "No sir. He's trying to find two shoes which squeak in the same key."

Which One

Some noisy relatives were visiting a couple and happened to mention their dog, a big ugly mongrel. "He's just like one of the family," said the pup's proud mistress.

"Which one?" asked the hostess.

It's School Days

Dolly was just home after her first day at school. "Well, darling," asked her father, "What did they teach you?"

"Not much," replied the child. "I've got to go again."

On the Move

"So Jim and Alice got married and are settling down?"

"No, they bought a trailer."

HUNTING LORE OF JAPAN

Ancient Traditions Observed By Hunters of the Past

By I. K.

II

Before retiring into a cave for the winter, the bear is said to climb a tree and take a sun-bath there for two or three days. This is call kuma no miboshi (the bear's body drying) or tsuchi miboshi (mud drying on the body). In some parts of Shinano Province the hunters say that the bears at this season feed on a red fruit locally known as kaminari yoke (charm against thunder) in order to stop excretion, and they detect the presence of a bear by signs of this fruit having been eaten. The presence of a bear is also betrayed, they say, by marks of its bite on trees, for it habitually does this just before it withdraws into the cave, in order, it is said, to leave a sign for its mate. The most common method of capturing a hibernating bear is to smoke it out by a fire of leaves and mark. A more interesting way is to utilize the bear's instinct to put behind its back whatever it find thrust before it. The hunters continue to throw boughs into the cave and the bear puts each carefully behind itself at the back of the cave, until at last the bear is forced out to the entrance by the boughs with which it has filled the cave.

Whether free or pursued, bears as well as wild boars and deer always keep to regular runs, these being called uji and sometimes utsu by the hunters and the animal's tracks being known as "to." From such tracks a skilful hunter can read a hundred details; he can tell what sort of animal it was and how large and when it came there; naturally these are easier to follow after rain than in dry weather. Usually the hunters go out to look for tracks in the early morning and when it is seen that the animal has passed a few hours before, hunters are detailed to go to points where the beast must pass, for they know the whole course of the run with all its windings which the animal is certain to follow, and so they make short cuts and lie in wait at some convenient spot for the quarry.

In some parts of the island of Kyushu the hunters, though without scientific grounds, believe that if the quarry is pursued in the morning it will be certain to make its appearance at one particular quarter and if in the afternoon as certainly at another definite direction. In shooting the animal when it appears, the hunter aims at what is called sammai (the third), the third rib, a bullet striking here going straight to the heart. But deer in flight flash by like lightning and can be brought down only by good marksmen. Wild boars are often hunted with a pack of hounds by scent. Boars, especially when wounded or when accompanied by young, often turn on the pack ripping open the hounds with their tusks, if they can come near them. For this reason in some localities the hunters follow their time-old rule of not shooting at wild boars together with their families.

Wild boars often frequent, either in pairs or with their young, the marshy grounds found cold springs in the mountains, called nita or nota. There they wallow in the muddy water and rub themselves against trees to harden their skins with the resin. A man writhing with pain or anguish is therefore said to be nota-utsu from his likeness to a boar wallowing in the mud. Deer in flight often wade through mountain streams to destroy the scent and throw the hounds off the track.

The animal shot down is cut open on the spot. If any strange hunters, attracted by the report of the gun, appear on the scene at this time, according to the time-honored custom, they are entitled to share equally with those of the group who have captured the animal, if they arrive before the animal has been slit open, or if, as is sometimes the case, it is to be taken to the hunters' hut without being cut open, before the four legs are tied together. Disobedience of this old rule, it is believed, will be punished by the displeasure of the deity of the mountains. When the animal's four legs are tied together, a hunting knife and a gun must be placed crosswise on the body or the hunters can make no protest if the quarry is carried off by someone if they leave it for a moment. It may be mentioned here, although it would be out of place to go into too great detail, that the sign of the cross has been used in Japan from ancient times and quite independently of its Christian significance, as a charm against evil powers and in later times to signify a divine presence.

The cutting up of the quarry is always begun by the chief hunter according to an established rule of form and order. In north Kwanto the skin and hair is first taken off the ears and the four hoofs and placed on the belly, or sometimes between the branches of a tree. The chief hunter, standing before the tree, then recites the incantation which is said to have been taught by the female deity of the mountains to whom reference has already been made, and only after the ending of the incantation is the knife thrust into the body close to the throat. In southern Kyushu the animal's heart and the blood are put on green leaves, which are stuck into the ground as offerings to the deity of the mountains, the heart afterwards being cut up into equal pieces which the hunters eat.

Hunters of the province of Sagami, close to Tokyo, take the carcass to a mountain stream, where it is laid down with its head turned upstream. The heart is taken out and stuck on a branch of a tree as an offering to the mountain deity. In the provinces of Mikawa and Tohtonmi at the festival held on the eve of a hunt pieces of red paper are hung on sticks before the shrine of the mountain deity, these representing in all probability the animal's heart to be offered after a successful chase. Among the hunters of Kyushu, as elsewhere, strict rules are observed in cutting up the animal. Those who have played a great part in the chase are rewarded with special portions such as the head or the brisket. The carving knife is laid flat close behind the ear and thrice turned over sidewise, and the skin slit down from the point thus reached. In the case of a bear the skin is cut from the white crescent on the throat along either side of the shoulder One who is ignorant of these and all the other rules of cutting up an animal is not qualified to be a chief hunter.

Hunters of the northeastern provinces, in cutting up an animal, first recite, under the direction of the chief hunter, a series of incantations as they skin the animal. The entrails are then taken out, and the whole skin is reversed head to tail and laid over the carcass. Then taking both ends, the skin is lightly tossed from side to side while incantations in prayer for further fortune in the chase are recited. This laying of the reversed skin over the body corresponds to the similar ancient custom of placing clothes reversed on a corpse before burial. The hunting custom called Kematsuri, hair celebration, has a similar significance to the offering of the ear and foot skins on branches. A local custom in the mountains of Kohzuke Province is to offer the pancreas, in addition to the hairy skin, to the deity, this being probably a survival of the use of the pancreas in divination, for to the north of this district through the mountainous area toward Echigo Province an animal pancreas is often used for divination. Roasted on a stick at the camp-fire, when the pancreas snaps it is examined, and the side on which it is cracked is supposed to indicate the direction in which the chase would be most favorable on the morrow. In the highlands of Mikawa Province the ears are cut off and are either stuck on sticks or placed between the branches of a tree as offerings to the deity. In the mountains of the southwest of Satsuma Province, in Kyushu, a peculiar form of "blood fete" is performed on the killing of a wild boar or deer. When the animal has been cut up, the the bones, flesh and skin are replaced, the whole animal is laid on a carpet of green leaves and over the carcass is placed a rush mat on which the chief hunter sits to recite an incantation to the following effect: "When the streams that pass through the seven and the eight gorges begin to run upward, when dead trees begin to blossom, then and only then will ye go back to your old place. I will come again. Favor me with game, I pray." Among the hunters in Ohsumi Province of the same island and elsewhere, when this is said, the boar's heart is shared equally between those hunters who have killed the animal and eaten with salt.

(To Be Concluded)

Typical

A clerk was retiring after completing 25 years of faithful service. On his last day at the office, his employer presented him with a large envelope and said: "This is a token of my esteem."

The clerk opened it and found a portrait of his employer

"What do you think of the gift? asked the employer

"It's just like you," came the cryptic reply.

Huh!

Mr. and Mrs. had just returned from church services.

Mrs: "Did you notice that new hat Mrs. Brown had on today?"

Mr.: "No—er . . . I'm afraid I was dozing a little."

Mrs.: "Huh! A lot of good the service did you."

Little Helper

Mr. Jones was planting potatoes and little Jean was following him round.

"Here, you are, daddy," she exclaimed when he had finished. "I've picked up all those potatoes you kept dropping."

Wear and Tear

"What! You want four pairs of trousers with this suit?"

"That's right. You see, I've just received a playful St. Bernard as a present."

Heh, Heh!

"And what was your opinion of the canyon?"

"Just gorges."

SCHOLARS OF OLD JAPAN

The Story of Nobusue Sato And His Son

Ill and weak, an old man of sixty sat up in bed, trying as best he could to make himself understood; before him sat a sixteen-year old boy leaning forward and listening intently, with his eyes riveted on the old man's face. A lantern-like lamp stood at the bedside dimly lighting up the surrounding obscurity and the chilly autumn wind came incessantly through holes in the dilapidated paper-screened doors.

"I have often told you," said the old man, "that great grandfather Kan-an was one of those men who believed that agriculture formed the foundation of prosperity for the people. Therefore he took up agriculture seriously and later wrote several important books on the subject. His son and grandson, Gen-an and Fumaiken, both faithfully followed this founder of our family and both made further contribution to the study of agriculture."

"But," continued the old man in an earnest voice, "we must approach the subject, which involves a great many questions, from the theoretical as well as the practical point of view. Each of those three great scholars has rendered great service toward the progress of agricultural science in Japan but in spite of all their achievements, we are still in the dark as to many questions. It was my great ambition to take up the subject where they left off and make it complete. For the past forty years I have read as many books on the subject as possible; I have travelled far and wide to get first-hand information on various points; I have written books on several subjects; in short, I have done everything I could think of to improve the stock of my knowledge. And yet, what I have done is far from complete. I came to this quiet little place to live at the request of the mining men—it is very kind of them to come and see a sick old man like me daily—they wanted my help in improving upon the old method of copper manufacture and also in starting a new copper mine here. But I shall not live long enough to see the day when my work will be completed."

Continues Story

The old man seemed tired so the boy poured some hot water into a cup for him from the kettle. The old man took a sip and then went on, "It is your turn to begin where your four predecessors left off. It is, of course, in the interest of your country to do so. I know you will be terribly lonely and miserable when I am gone. It breaks my heart to think that I shall have to leave you—you are only sixteen years old—without money and far from home. I am certain that the future holds many hardships in store for you. But, my son, always remember your father's last wish and be sure to try and fulfil it. When I am gone, go straight to Edo instead of going home, and study hard under some good teacher. An old proverb says, 'One who strives to the end, accomplishes in the end.' Understand clearly that you should study for the sake of the country and the nation, not for your own sake nor for the sake of your family. Let this idea that has led the three successive heads of the Sato family in the path of learning always be your guiding principle." The tears rolled ceaselessly down the cheeks of the boy as he listened to his father's last words and a look of firm determination came into his face.

"I give you my word of honor," he said seriously. And he made the pledge solemnly to his dying father. Whereupon, the old man fell asleep quite satisfied.

This touching scene occurred in a small inn in Ashio. The old man was Nobusue Sato, physician in the Province of Dewa and the boy, his son Nobuhiro.

Son Goes to Yedo

They were not there very long, for the old man passed away quietly soon after in the inn leaving the lonely son in the depths of sorrow. But the son pulled himself together and when the simple funeral rites, performed with the help of the men whom his father had taught, were over he went to Edo. There he studied with enthusiasm under Gentaku Otsuki and other famous scholars such subjects as economics, mining, agriculture, astrology, geography, calendar calculation, surveying, medical science, gunnery, physics, etc. After many years of patient study and practical experience, under all sorts of adversities, he became known as one of the most learned scholars of the day, thus fulfilling the solemn promise that he had made to his father. In fact, he had completed the studies which had been started by members of his family since the days of his great-great-grandfather. Over and above, his profound knowledge of agriculture had become a great asset to the country. He wrote more than three hundred books on various subjects before his death in January in the third year of the Kaei Era (1850) at the venerable age of eighty-two.

Kan-an, founder of the famous house, was noted for his scholastic attainments in astronomy, geography and agriculture. He was extensively travelled and wrote a book called, "Records of National Geography," which attempted to teach the reader the art of map-making. He was also regarded as the founder of the agricultural economics of our country.

His son, Gen-an, succeded him took up economics and profitably planted the lacquer-tree in the Aizu districts. He showed remarkable engineering ability by constructing embankments along the River Tama to control the floods which had periodically swamped thousands of acres of farmland. In short, he did a great deal toward advancing the people's welfare. Another work of merit which he did was the writing of "Records of Weather Experiments" in which he explained the influence of the weather on farm products.

Was a Great Genius

Next in order came Fumaiken, his son, who was a great genius, a learned scholar and an expert in agriculture. He wrote a book on the soil in connection with farm products, and another book called, "Secrets of Mountain Phases" (published by Nobuhiro, his grandson) which was full of useful information about mining. This book was the reason why the name of "father of the mining industry of our country" was given to Fumaiken. The gold mine in Dewa, the copper mine in Ashio and the tin mine of Bingo were all brought into existence by him. But he met an untimely death at the Ani Mine in the seventeenth year of the Kyoho (1732) Period when a stick of dynamite exploded by accident. His death was greatly regretted by every one who knew him.

The fourth successor of the house of Sato, Nobusue by name, took up what the three predecessors had not touched, namely, the study of sea-products. He travelled a great deal, in fact he spent about forty years visiting on foot every nook and corner of the country. He devised various clever methods of catching fish and taught the fishermen the importance of frugality. When he visited Nemuro, Hokkaido, accompanied by his son, Nobuhiro, then thirteen years of age, he taught better methods of agriculture to the natives who were ignorant of scientific farming.

The fifth successor of the Sato family, Nobuhiro, became a great traveller with a veritable passion to teach and uplift the people, just like his father He made friends with many Daimyos and discussed with them politics and economics in general and tried to put right any misrule under them. The Bunka Era (1804-1817) saw Japan come into closer contact with foreign Powers and it was only natural that he should have taken up military science and gunnery seriously. At the same time, he became widely known as a physician.

He had inherited the same passion for agriculture and the spirit of loyalty that had dominated the minds and hearts of the five predecessors of his family. And, overcoming all sorts of hardships in order to live a life of usefulness, he proved himself always the true son of a true father and a worthy descendant of an illustrious family.

No Stale Stuff

Old Mrs. Jones entered the bedroom where her husband lay ill. She was trembling from head to foot with indignation.

"What's the matter, wife?" asked old Jones.

"Matter!" she cried. "I just went up to the vicarage to tell them you weren't any better, and they wanted me to bring you back a bottle of wine. No, not me, indeed!" said Mrs. Jones. "I heard the vicar's wife tell that it had been in the cellar since 1901, so when she handed it to me I just walked off without a word. None of that nasty stale stuff for me, I thought."

Not Insulated

An electrician returned home from work one night to find his small son waiting for him with his right hand swathed in a bandage.

"Hello, sonny!" he exclaimed. "Cut your hand?"

The boy shook his head sadly. "No, dad," he replied. "I picked up a pretty little bee, and one end wasn't insulated."

For Rent

The landlady ushered her new tenant up four flights of stairs and threw open a door.

"Well," she said, brgihly, "What do you think of it as a whole?"

He turned a gloomy face to her.

"Well. I suppose it's all right as holes go," he said, "But it's a bedroom I wanted."

A Familiar Sound

"There's a slight scraping sound in the transmission," said a local young husband to the service manager, "as of the little woman preparing toast."

Father Might Act

She: "If you try to kiss me, I'll call my mother."

He: "What's the matter with your father?"

She: "Oh, he isn't as deaf as mother is."

SEISMOLOGY IN JAPAN

Efforts Exerted to Minimize Earthquake Disasters

By C. T.

II

Though the earthquake of 1923 devastated Tokyo and Yokohama, it proved a blessing in disguise to Japanese seismologists, for it stimulated enthusiasm for acquiring further seismic knowledge. All phenomena accompanying the disaster did not escape the notice of seismologists, and the members of the Earthquake Investigation Committee did their utmost to investigate its causes and effects from every possible angle. Incidentally, special mention must be made of the contributions of the Military Land Survey and the Naval Hydrographic Departments toward the advancement of seismology. It is entirely due to the cooperation of these two institutions that deformation of the earth's crust in the epicentral area has been successfuly depicted.

The 1923 catastrophe entirely renovated our knowledge regarding earthquakes. At the same time, however, it was generally felt that research works of national importance should not be left solely to the care of the Earthquake Investigation Committee. As a consequence, a Seismological Research Institute was set up in 1925 in the Tokyo Imperial University, and Prof. K. Suyehiro, an authority on the engineering side of seismology was appointed its first president, while staff members were selected from among eminent research workers in seismology, and related sciences, following the pattern of the eclipsed organization.

The new institute started a busy career, because soon after its inception destructive earthquakes visited various parts of Japan one after another. A seismic disaster occurred in Tango Province in 1927, another in Izu Province in 1930 and still another in Sanriku district in 1933, giving rising seismologists ample opportunities to make elaborate observations with the aid of newly-invented instruments, and to construct seismological laboratories on a scale and design never attempted in any part of the world. As a result, Japanese seismology underwent a complete transformation. During the past few years the advancement has been so revolutionary in character that the old notion of seismology is generally thought to be improper to represent the new norm of science.

Apart from the invention of new seismological instruments, experimental investigations conducted by the institute since its organization in 1925 included observations of the tilt of the earth's crust, vertical deformation of the earth's crust by precise levels, horizontal deformation of the earth's crust by triangulation, gravity and earthquakes, prevalent period of the ground vibration, terrestrial magnetism and the structure of the earth's crust. It also prosecuted studies in physical properties of rocks, generation and propagation of the seimic wave in the light of the mathematical theory of elasticity, and experimental as well as mathematical studies in the seismic vibration of various establishments.

Third System

The third system is followed by the Faculties of Science of all the Imperial Universities in the country. Each department has a geophysical or geological institute, where several independent, but less organized research scholars conduct seismological experiments. Although they are few in number, their standard of work is of excellent quality and liaison with them is maintained through the National Research Council. Moreover, the Imperial Geodetic Commission and the Military Land Survey and the Naval Hydrographic Departments maintain intimate contacts with them.

The question of predicting earthquakes is no doubt an important one. Even if it becomes possible to foretell seismic disasters, the seismologists' duty will consist in working out a formula to construct earthquake-proof houses, roads, bridges and other establishments. This shows that prevention of earthquake calamities by artificial means is highly essential, and for that purpose academic and fundamental studies in seismology shall have to be progressively continued, though such procedures may appear to be a roundabout way of approaching the question. When the methods of preventing the destructive effects of the earthquake are systematically developed in the course of time, the people some centuries later will not be apprehensive of its disastrous consequences. They, on feeling the shocks of a strong earthquake, will simply dismiss it by remarking: "What a big 'quake!"

The duty of the seismologists is to strive hard for the practical realization of this objective as soon as possible. But even when such a success is achieved, purely scientific researches on the earthquake as a natural phenomenon will continue to remain, just as studying of other branches of science will continue to exist.

(End)

VOCABULARY

D

damp, shimeppoi
dance (to), odoru; odori (noun)
dangerous, abunai, kiken-na
dark, kurai
daughter, musume
dawn, yo-ake
day, hi
daytime, hiru, nitchu
dear (high-priced), takai
deep, fukai
dentist, ha-isha
diarrhea, geri
diary, nikki
dictionary, jibiki, jisho
die (to), shinu
differ (to), chigau
different, betsu-no
difficult, muzukashii
dining-room, shokudo
dinner (late), yushoku
dirty, kitanai
disease, byoki
dish, sara; gochiso (feast)
dislike (to), kirau
distant, toi
do, suru
doctor, isha
dog, inu
door, to
double (ad.), nibai (no)
doubt (to), utagau; (n.) utagai
downstairs, kaika-ni
drawer, hikidashi
drink (to), nomu; (n.) nomimono (drinks)
drop (to), ochiru (v.i.); otosu (v.t.)
duty (Customs), zei

E

ear, mimi; ho (of corn)
earth, tsuchi (the ground), chi (opp. heaven)
earthquake, jishin
east, higashi
easy, tayasui, raku-na
eat, taberu
edible, taberareru
eels, unagi
egg, tamago
„ (boiled), ude-tamago
" (half-boiled), hanjuku-tamago
egg-plant, nasu
electric tram-car, densha
end, owari
envelope, jobukuro
everywhere, doko-ni-mo
express train, kyuko-ressha
extra (of paper), gogai
eye, me

F

face, kao
fair (festival), ennichi
fall (to), ochiru
fan (folding), ogi, sensu
" (not folding) uchiwa
far, toi
fare, chinsen, dai
fast, hayaku (swift); shikkari (tight)
father, chichi, o-tosan
feast, gochiso
feel (to), kanzuru
festival, matsuri
fever, netsu netsubyo
few, sukunai
finger, yubi (te-no-yubi)
fire, hi
" (conflagration), kaji
fire-fly, hotaru
first-rate, ichiban (no)
fish, sakana
flea, nomi
floor, yuka
flour, kona
flower, hana
food, tabemono
„ (foreign), yoshoku
fool, baka
foot, ashi
foreigner, seiyojin, gaikokujin
fowl, tori
from, kara, yori
fruit, kudamono
full, ippai

G

garden, niwa
girl, onna-no-ko, musume
go, iku, yuku
gold, kin
good, yoroshii, yoi
grapes, budo
great, okii, erai (of man)
green, midori, aoi
guest, kyaku
guide, annaisha
guide-book, annaiki

H

hair, ke; kami-no-ke
half, hambun
hand, te
harbor, minato
hard, katai
hat, boshi
have (to), motsu
he, ano-hito, kare
head, atama
hear, kiku
heavy, omoi, omotai
help (to), tasukeru
here, koko
high, takai
hill, koyama
holiday, kyujitsu; saijitsu
honest, shojiki (na)
horse, uma
hospital, byoin
hot, atsui
hotel, hoteru, ryokan, yadoya
house, ie, uchi
husband, otto
hush! shizuka ni

I

I, watakushi, watashi
ice, kori
illness, byoki
inn, yadoya, ryokan
insect, mushi
interpreter, tsuyaku
introduce (to), shokai suru
island, shima